

NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL. I.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

NO 210

Madison County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLIAM SHANE, Recorder.
JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal.
Deputy Marshals—W. H. Wilkinson, A. G. Tucker, and James A. Fieble.
Clarks of the Market—John Chumblay, ex-officio, first; Jos. L. Ryan, second; and John Reddick, third.
Treasurer—William Driver.
Revenue Collector—A. B. Shankland.
Water Tax Collector—E. B. Garrett.
Treasurer—R. Henry.
Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.
Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Dodd.
Superintendent of the Water Works—James Wyatt.
Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Searcy.
Chief of the Cemetery—T. H. McElride.
City Engineer—J. L. Stewart.
City Attorney—John McNeill Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—M. M. Brien, President; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H. G. Scott, Wm. S. Chestnut, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb.
Common Council—W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Varnburg, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. M. Ellis, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. H. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Knowles, Scott and Cole.
Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.
Streets—Varnburg, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Chestnut and Claiborne.
Wharves—Newman, Stewart and Turner.
Hospitals—Jones, Mayfield and Scott.
Schools—Chestnut, Mayfield and Knowles.
Fire Department—Cready, Driver and Newman.
Poor—Driver, Chestnut and Davis.
Cemetery—Smith, Stewart and Newman.
Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner.
Slaves—Hough, Claiborne and Davis.
Police—Chestnut, Brien and Anderson.
Springs—Hough, Claiborne and Brien.
Workhouses—Chestnut, Mayfield and Knowles.
Improvements and Expenditures—Cole, Scott and Cready.
Public Property—Brien, Chestnut and Turner.
Post Office—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

NOTE—The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE.

Captain—John Baugh.
First Lieutenant—Wm. Varnburg.
Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.
Policemen—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nick Davis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Ostroff, William Mayo, John Eagles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hunkle.
The Police Court is opened every morning nine o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. Deputies—Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.
Register—Phineas Garrett.
Treasurer—Wm. Taylor.
Comptroller—N. B. Blicher.
Recorder—John Corbett.
Revenue Collector—J. G. Biley.
Railroad Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson.
Constables for the Nashville District—John D. Gower and J. K. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.
Clerk—P. Lindsey Nichol.
NOTE—The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarter Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. Nathaniel Baxter.
Clerk—David C. Love.
NOTE—The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William K. Turner.
Clerk—Charles F. Higgins.
NOTE—The Court meets the first Monday in April, August and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Fierston.
Clerk and Master—J. E. Gleaves.
NOTE—The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.

James F. Hise, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nashville, Tenn.

Tennessee Lodge, No. 1—Meets every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sumner streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Leasure, N. G.; J. E. Mills, V. G.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Palmer Lodge, No. 10—Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: B. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Butler Lodge, No. 60—Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are: O. C. Covert, N. G.; Frank Herman, V. G.; James Wyatt, Secretary; W. M. Malloy, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 105, (German)—Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Sumner streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are: Charles Rich, N. G.; P. Friedman, V. G.; ———, Secretary; Geo. Seltzer, Treasurer.

Nightly Lodges, No. 1—Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C. P.; T. H. McElride, H. P.; G. F. Fuller, S. W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J. W.; John F. Hild, Scribe; B. K. Catter, Treasurer.

Oliver Branch Encampment, No. 4—Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: Jan. T. Bell, C. P.; Henry Apple, H. P.; L. Moker, S. W.; B. Friedman, J. W.; Charles Kitcher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

The Degree of Daughters of Rebekah—Meets the first Friday afternoon of each month, at 8 o'clock.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY—Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post-Headquarters on High street. Gen. Nagle, commanding.
District-Headquarters on Sumner street (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidel, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, A. A. G.
Provost Marshal—Headquarters at the Capitol. A. C. Gillem, Col. 1st Tech. Infantry.
Chief Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters on Cherry street. No. 19, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Slaughter.
Assistant Quartermaster—No. 1—Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson.
Assistant Quartermaster—Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.
Assistant Quartermaster—No. 37, Market street—Capt. J. M. Hale.
Chief Commissary—Headquarters, No. 19, Vine st. Capt. R. Macfadyen.
Commissary of Subsistence—Broad street. Capt. S. Little.
Acting Commissary of Subsistence—Corner of Broad and College streets. Lieut. Charles Allen.
Medical Director—Sumner street. (Dr. Ford's old residence.) Surgeon, J. B. Swift.
Medical Purveyor's Office—Church street, Masonic Building. J. R. Potts, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 4 COLLEGE STREET

New Stock just received and for sale
low to close out consignments.

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| 200 | bbls. Salt, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 100 | bbls. SALT, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 50 | Coils ROPE, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 40 | bbls. Coal Oil, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 10 | half bbls. Coal Oil, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 150 | down BROOMS, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 50 | bbls. SOAP, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 50 | bbls. STARCH, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 12 | cheets TEA, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 12 | half cheets TEA, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 12 | cheets TEA, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 10 | bbls. Yeast POWDER, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 20 | cases SODA, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 100 | gross MATCHES, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 25 | bbls. Star CANDLES, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 25 | bbls. COFFEE, for sale by | CONNOR & CO. |
| 14 | bbls. VINEGAR, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 10 | kegs SALMON, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 24 | bbls. MACKEREL, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 5 | kegs HERRING, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 2 | kegs SHAD, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 19 | bbls. TROUT, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 10 | bbls. MACKEREL, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 4 | bbls. CIDER, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 16 | bbls. dried HERRING, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 16 | bbls. dried Scaled, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 80 | kegs NAILS, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 50 | bbls. Crushed Sugar, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 125 | bbls. MEAL, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 500 | bbls. FLOUR, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 20 | cases HAMS, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 20 | cases SIDES, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 200 | bbls. fine POTATOES, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 20 | bbls. fresh Garden SEED, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 8 | bbls. Onion SEED, for sale by | CONNOR & BRO. |
| 10 | hercules Canned HAMS, with a large lot of all sorts of goods, which we will close out low, at our old stand, No. 4 College street. | B. B. CONNOR & BRO. |

BOOTS and SHOES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Nashville and the public in general, that they have fitted up a house, No. 10, Union Street, where they will constantly keep a well-selected stock of all descriptions of

BOOTS & SHOES.

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,

and which they will sell at the lowest rates for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

M. MORRISTOWN
No. 10, Union Street.

FOR RENT.

I HAVE FOUR TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES for rent for 1863, near the Reservoir, on Lebanon pike. There are very comfortable houses; have each eight rooms, a coal house, an abundance of hydrant water, and are so admirably situated for obtaining supplies that tenants have rarely to send to market, finding one right at their doors.
I refer to Mr. Dora Farris, City Bank; and Mr. Griffith, 2nd of Grubb & Farris, for any further information, they being tenants for the present year. Rent \$300, payable quarterly. Notes well endorsed, will be required. Renters can apply to me any afternoon, at my residence, on Lebanon pike.
Nov26-62
M. G. L. CLAIBORNE.

Nashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printer's Alley, between Union and Kendrick Streets.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1862.

The merchants of New York are doing nobly in furnishing means for the relief of the distressed in Europe. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday, \$20,000 were subscribed on spot, and a ship offered to carry provisions free of charge. We copy the following from the Times:

"After the speeches and resolutions which were all both humane and business-like, a brief letter was read from the eminent shipping-house of Messrs. N. L. & George Griawold, which contained the following sublime sentence: 'As an earnest of our desire to further this cause, in behalf of ourselves and others, owner of a new ship now in Boston, we tender her entire capacity, 1800 tons, for the conveyance of the supplies, and our services, if needed, to forward them free of charge for freight.' The meeting at once tendered thanks for the generous offer, and Mr. Dodge stated it was virtually a contribution of \$20,000 to the fund. Another letter was read from a gentleman who did not wish his name mentioned, which closed no less eloquently than the first one: 'Thank God,' said the writer, 'we have bread and to spare, and they will not say, 'I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat.' Will you add to your list one thousand barrels of flour, from one whose loaf will taste the sweeter for sharing it with a famished brother, and brand it Union.' After the reading of this letter, the same munificent anonymous donor who had sent it, handed, as an additional contribution, seven one-thousand dollar United States Treasury Notes, but he still desired his name should not be mentioned. Mr. Dodge desired that the firm of which he is a member might be put down for five thousand dollars; Mr. Johnston, the Secretary of the meeting, offered twenty-five hundred; Captain Marshall, two thousand; Babcock Bros., two thousand; six other individuals or firms gave a thousand dollars each; and several sums nearly as large were offered from other donors. The amount collected in a few minutes—indeed of the offer of the ship and the thousand barrels of flour—reached \$26,200. After which good beginning, the meeting adjourned to assemble again at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon."

White Labor at the South.

In a recent speech at New Orleans, Col. T. B. Thorpe, a city surveyor, and for many years a resident of the Crescent City, pointed out the falsity of the slaveholders' pretense that white men could not work in the South. He had hundreds of white men working in his department, during four of the hottest months of an unprecedented hot summer, on the burning levee, and in the ditches, and draining canals in the rear of the city, up to their waist in mud and water, and yet they continued well and healthy—and had no more sickness than others who were not so much exposed. He saw no reason why the poor men might not cultivate a few acres, raise his bale or two of cotton, or a few hogheads of sugar, as well as the farmers of the North and West their corn and potatoes. It was certainly just as easy to raise cotton or sugar, and not more unhealthy, than working on the levee or in the ditches of the city.
This war is destroying the fallacy that white labor will not do for the South—Unacclimated whites have withstood the worst climatic influence of South Carolina and the Gulf, and have freely labored in the open air. The heavy work on the levee in New Orleans has always been done by white laborers.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Robbers Executed.

The Memphis Bulletin has heretofore noted the extensive operations of a band of thieves on the State line road, near that city. They had become so successful that they plied their vocation with not a little boldness. The military authorities determined to put a stop to these depredations. Accordingly Lieut. Lavigne, of the Provost Guard, with ten men, went out towards White's Station to hunt for them. After scouring the country as far as Germantown, they succeeded on Thursday last in catching three of the State line road gang. One of them said his name was Syrell, and that he belonged to the Eighth Missouri; another that he belonged to the 40th Illinois; but he refused to give his name; the third called himself Chas. Hannon. The two first named were recognized by Mr. Brooks, and other citizens, as participants in the robbery which they had undergone. They were then given up to the citizens present, who adjudged that they should be shot, and the order was immediately executed. The capture and execution took place at the seven mile bridge, the place of their recent robberies. Before the execution, Lt. Lavigne asked as to what they had done with the money they had taken, to which they replied that \$2,000 was not too much to divide among five—that they had sent it to partners in Memphis for investment. Their release was promised if they would expose their accomplices, which they refused. The third man caught—Charles Hannon—was not recognized by the citizens present as one of the robbers, but the fact that he was caught with them, while practising their wicked trade, leaves no doubt of his participation. He is now in the military prison.

Table of Distances.

The following table of distances will prove interesting in view of military events likely to soon transpire:

| DISTANCE. | MILES. |
|---|--------|
| From Mobile to State Line | 100 |
| From Mobile to Meridian | 124 |
| From Mobile to Jackson | 128 |
| From Mobile to Grand Junction | 130 |
| From Mobile to Vicksburg via Meridian | 224 |
| From Mobile to Memphis via Meridian | 421 |
| From Mobile to New Orleans via Meridian and Jackson | 430 |
| From Mobile to New Orleans via Meridian and Jackson | 413 |
| From Mobile to Grand Junction | 130 |
| From Mobile to Vicksburg | 224 |

There is no direct communication by railroad between Montgomery, the capital of the State, and Mobile; but steamboats run direct between those places, along the Alabama river which empties into Mobile Bay. The water distance is 331 miles. A telegraphic line runs from Biakely, nearly opposite Mobile, to Pensacola, a distance of fifty miles.

The Mediation Scheme of the French Emperor.

We have certainly ample reasons to watch with close attention the further development of the French mediation scheme. If the Circular of M. Drouyn de L'Huy does not openly threaten direct measures in aid of the rebels, it is still further from giving us any pledges of future non-interference. The sentiments at present prevailing in the Cabinet of the Tuilleries with regard to our war are obviously unjust and hostile. Thus they are consigned by nearly all the European papers, both our friends and our foes. It is, therefore, for us a momentous question, what will be the next move of France.

From the European news which we publish this morning it will be seen that there is a very general expectation that the Emperor of France is vigorously pursuing his schemes. He is said to have already addressed another note to England in answer to Earl Russell's despatch. The Saturday Review surmises that the Emperor will soon recognize the Southern Confederacy, and that he will conclude with them an alliance with a view of carrying through, the more easily, his plans in Mexico, which is to be made a French Canada.

It is useless to venture any prediction as to the Emperor's next movement. The history of his reign thus far shows that he keeps his designs longer in a state of suspense, changes them often in accordance with circumstances, than most people believe. But it would be short-sighted policy to deny that arguments of respectable weight may be adduced in favor of ascribing to the Emperor the policy which the Saturday Review hints at.

In the first place the use of the name "Confederate," in the despatch of M. Drouyn de L'Huy, deserves attention. Hitherto they were called, in the official documents of the European Governments, the "so-called Confederate States." This fact may bear the construction put upon it by the Saturday Review, that it points to a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Next, the publication of the circular of M. Drouyn de L'Huy in the *Moniteur* is a clear proof that the Emperor is sufficiently prepared to be regarded by our Government as a friend of the South. Other important notes have been kept secret for months, until the Emperor was ready. The same course could have been pursued without difficulty with regard to this circular, if the Emperor had been determined not to act. Its publication at once recalls the famous New Year's speech which Napoleon, before the outbreak of the Italian war, addressed to the Austrian Minister.

Thirdly, the Mexican policy of Napoleon strongly favors the same view. There can be but little doubt that the Emperor designs to make part of the whole of Mexico a French Canada. If the rebels should be willing to purchase foreign aid by formally abandoning the Monroe doctrine, and declaring beforehand their consent to the French conquest of Mexico, it would be no little inducement for Napoleon to aid them in achieving their independence.

We hope that future events may not prove the correctness of these arguments. But if it is admitted that there are reasons of considerable weight for suspecting Napoleon of such a policy, it is not too soon for our Government to prepare for a possible emergency.—*New York Tribune*, Dec. 4.

The Rebel Vice President on the War.

A SPEECH FROM A. H. STEPHENS.

A. H. Stephens made a speech at Crawfordsville, Ga., some weeks since, which we find reported in the *Augusta Chronicle*. The present war, he said, is emphatically "the people's war." It is the effort of one people to blot another from existence, and it becomes every man in the South to exercise every capacity in aiding the army which is preventing his becoming worse than a serf.
In his appeal for contributions he alluded to those whose pursuits, positions and opportunities had enabled them to make money in these times. Opportunities to realize unusual profits upon labor or capital, in particular pursuits or trades, were incidents of all wars, and this one was no exception. These were evils of war. They offered great temptations to frail human nature. These temptations by every one should be resisted as the approaches of the foul fiend.
On the general subject of our present conflict, involving, as it does, our individual as well as national existence, he said all wars were calamities—the greatest that can befall a people, except, perhaps, direct visitations from Providence, such as famines, plagues, and pestilence. The greater the war, the greater the calamity. This war is a great calamity. All feel it. It is the greatest war, and waged on the greatest scale, of any since the birth of Christ. The history of the world—not excepting the crusades—furnishes no parallel to it in the present.

The responsibility and guilt of it must be fearful somewhere. As great calamities as wars are, they are, however, sometimes necessary. Often forced by the highest dictates of patriotism—like "offenses" we are told of—they sometimes needs come. They are, however, never right or justifiable on both sides. They may be wrong on both sides, but can never be right on both. Unjust wars by the unanimous consent of civilized men, are held, as they should be, in condemnation and reprobation. People, therefore, as well as their rulers, to whom such high trusts are confided, should look well to it and see that they are right before appealing to this last and most terrible arbitrament of arms.
Some thoughts on this subject, Mr. Stephens said, might not be out of place, even there. These he dwelt upon at some length, showing the justice of our cause and the wanton aggression of the enemy. He traced the history of the controversy between the Southern and the Northern States, the principles and nature of our Government, the independence and sovereignty of the States, and the right of each to control its own destinies and act for itself in the last resort, as each State might think best for itself. It was wholly immaterial, he said, in considering the question of right and justice, now to look any farther than the solemn act of the States of the South, after mature deliberation, each acting for itself in its sovereign capacity. Each State had the right thus to act; and when each for itself had thus acted, no power on earth had the right justly to gainsay it.
This war was waged by the North in denial of this right and for the purpose of conquest and subjugation. It was, therefore, aggressive, wanton and unjust. Such must be the judgment of mankind, let its results be what they may. The responsibility, therefore, for all its sacrifices of treasure and blood heretofore, and hereafter to be made in its prosecution, rests not upon the South.

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Mr. Stephens said that soon after the first battle of Manassas duty called him to our camps near that point. He went over the ground on which that conflict had taken place. The evidence of the late terrible strife were still fresh and visible all around. The wide-spread desolation, the new-made graves and the putrid animal remains, not yet removed by the vultures, fully attested what a scene of blood it had been. While surveying the hills and defiles over which the various columns of men and the enemy passed, and were engaged on that memorable day, among many other things that crowded themselves upon his mind were two dying expressions reported to have been uttered in the midst of the battle. One was by a soldier on the side of the enemy, who, fallen and "weltering in his blood, exclaimed, "My God! what is all this for?" The other was by the lamented Bartow, who said "Boys, they have killed me, but never give it up."

These two exclamations were made at no great distance apart, and perhaps near the same time.

"What is all this for?" Mr. Stephens said he could not but think the question was pertinent to both sides, and most pertinent from him who uttered it, addressed to all his invading comrades, and those who sent them. Well might he there, in the agonies of death, in the din and dust of strife, in the clangor of armies and the thunder of artillery, ask, "What is all this for?" Why this array of arms? Why this fierce meeting in mortal combat? What is all this carnage and slaughter for? The same question is still as pertinent to those who are waging this war against us as it was then. The question, it replied to by the North,

can have but one true answer. What is all this for on their part but to overturn the principle upon which their own Government, as well as ours, is based—to reverse the doctrine that Governments derive their "just powers from the consent of the governed?"

What is it for but to overturn the principles and practice of their own Government from the beginning? That Government was founded and based upon the political axiom that all States and people have the inalienable right to change their forms of Government at will.

This principle was acted on in the recognition by the United States of the South American Republics. It was the principle acted on in the recognition of Mexico. It was acted on in the struggle of Greece to overthrow the Ottoman rule. On that question the greatest constitution expounder of the North, Mr. Webster, gained his first laurels as an American statesman. The principle was acted on in the recognition of the Government of Louis Philippe, on the overthrow of Charles the X. of France, and again in the recognition of the Lamartine Government, on the overthrow of Louis Philippe, in 1848. At that time every man at the North in Congress, save one, Stephens believed, voted for the principle. The same principle was again acted upon, without dissent, in 1852, in the recognition of the Government of Louis Napoleon. The same principle was acted on in the recognition of Texas, when she seceded or withdrew from the Government of Mexico.

It is asked on the side of the South, What is all this for? The reply from every breast is, that it is for home, for firesides, for our altars, for our birthrights, for property, for honor, for life—in a word, for everything for which free men should live, and for which all deserving to be freemen should be willing, if need be, to die. In whatever trials and sacrifices this war may bring upon us, when the thought of "What is all this for?" comes to the mind, recollect that it is, on our part, for everything most dear and sacred; and whatever reverses may await us, in a struggle for such objects, let the watchword of the last survivors be, "Never give it up." Let the world know, and history record the fact, if such should be our unhappy fate, that though our country may be invaded, our lands laid waste, our cities sacked, our property destroyed, the people of the South could die in defense of their rights, but they could never be conquered.

Genius and Labor.

Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend, "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this: when I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me, I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make the people are pleased to call the fruits of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Daniel Webster once replied to a gentleman who pressed him to speak on a subject of great importance. "The subject interests me deeply, but I have no time. There, sir," pointing to a huge pile of letters on the table, "is a pile of letters, to which I must reply before the close of the session, (which was then three days off), and I have no time to master the subject so as to do it justice."

"But, Mr. Webster, a few words from you would do much to awaken public attention to it." "If there be so much weight in my words as you represent, it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject until my mind is imbued with it."

Demosthenes was encouraged to speak on a great and sudden emergency. "I am not prepared," said he, and obstinately refused. The law of labor is equally binding on genius and mediocrity.

The Peace Rumors.

The Philadelphia Press says: The N. York Tribune, in its Washington correspondence, with many circumstances and much plausibility, prints a story to the effect that Commissioners had arrived in Washington from the rebel States and held a conference with the President and Secretary of State, with a view to peace and compromise. "We feel authorized to say that the statement of this correspondence is without foundation—that no such commissioners have arrived, and that if they should come within the lines, instead of visiting the Capital, they would visit the Old Capital prison. The custom of entertaining rebel commissioners passed away with Mr. Buchanan. This Administration will hold no intercourse with any rebel deputation, unless it should come for mercy and pardon, and we are sorry to see the Tribune printing such a foolish story."

The St. Louis Republican understands that the assessment, under a recent order to raise \$500,000 from Southern sympathizers in that city, has been, in the main, completed. It has heard a number of names of prominent citizens mentioned as being on the list, and of sums ranging from \$30 to \$5,000 affixed to them; though it is not deemed prudent to give publicity to any of these names at present.